Violation of quality norms by the Fertiliser manufacturers

*9. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some instances of violation of the quality norms by fertiliser manufacturers, have recently come to light;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) what was the estimated quantity marketed by these fertiliser units during the last 3 years and so far in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Teams from the Central Fertiliser Quality control and Training Institute while inspecting the various manufacturing units during 1990-91, have found violation of quality norms by nine manufacturing units of SSP, five units of Zinc Sulphate and three units of NPK mixtures. Besides, the Government of Tamil Nadu have also reported that the NPK complexes manufactured by Madras Fertilisers Limited do not meet the prescribed physical parameters.

(c) The quality of fertilisers is regulated under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985 (FCO). The State Governments have been vested with adequate powers as enforcement authorities under the FCO to ensure quality. As per available information, the Registration Certificates of two zinc sulphate manufacturing units have been cancelled and one unit has been warned, by the Haryana Government. The Haryana Government has also allowed reprocessing of the nonstandard stock of one SSP manufacturing unit. FIRs have been filed against three SSP manufacturing units and one zinc sulphate manufacturing unit by the Government of Rajasthan. The State Governments are being reminded periodically for taking suitable administrative or legal action against the offending units.

(d) The total quantity of SSP allocated for marketing to these units during 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is 366.52, 375.71, 328.64 and 251.98 thousand metric tons respectively and the allocation of NPK Complex fertilisers for these years is 175.05, 546.62, 552.82 and 350.60 thousand metric tons respectively. Since zinc sulphate and NPK mixtures are not allocated under the FCO, the details of the quantity marketed by these units are not maintained.

Action against hoarders and black marketeers

*10. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any drive against hoarders and black marketeers of essential commodities who have caused artificial scarcity and have also raised the prices of such commodities in the country on the eve of and after the outbreak of the Gulf War;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved therefrom;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite the warning by the Prime Minister a large number of traders and businessmen have abnormally increased the prices of their products;

(d) whether any hoarders and profiteers were taken into custody since the out-break of the Gulf War; if so, the number thereof and whether their

stocks were confiscated during the raids; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the essential commodities, the prices of which have increased since January, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Union Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies had directed the State Governments as well as UT Admns. to vigorously enforce dehoarding and anti-blackmarketing operations in the wake of price rise obserbed after the outbreak of Gulf War. As a result number of raids have been conducted, prosecutions launched and seizures of essential commodities made. After initial spurt, inspite of war continuing, the prices of essential commodities have stabilised at slightly lower levels which shows the positive effect of the various measures taken by the Government.

Details of action taken are given in reply to part (d) and (e).

(d) & (e) as per reports received so far from States/Uts. during the period 15-1-1991 to 15-2-1991, 3519 raids were conducted, 251 persons were arrested, 291 prosecutions were launched and goods worth Rs. 4.54 crores were seized all over the country. A statement indicating the names of selected essential commodities whose prices rose during the period 29-12-1990 to 2-2-1991 is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Names of essential commodities whose prices have risen during the period 29-12-1990 to 2-2-1991.

Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, gram, arhar, moong, masoor, tea, sugar, salt, vanaspati, groundnut oil, mustard oil, textiles and cement.

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser Ministry of Industry.

विदेशी पर्यटकों को भारतीय पर्यटक केन्द्रों की ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिए उठाये गये कदम

*11. डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन:
श्री बलराम सिंह यादव:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटकों को भारतीय पर्यटक स्थलों की ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या-क्या कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किये गये हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन कार्यक्रमों पर प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी है; और

(घ) इन वर्षों के दौरान देश को कुल कितना लाभ या हानि हुई?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती उषा सिंह): (क) से (घ) पर्यटन का विकास करना एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। पर्यटन विभाग देश के लिए पर्यटक आगमनों को बरकरार रखने तथा उसमें और वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों एवं यात्रा उद्योग के विभिन्न घटकों के सहयोग से निरंतर एवं संयुक्त रूप से प्रयास करता है। इन प्रयासों में ये शामिल हैं--आधारिक-संरचना का विकास करना, नए गंतव्य स्थलों का निर्धारण एवं संवर्धन करना, मार्गस्थ सुविधाएं मुहैया कराना, होटल तथा रेस्तराओं का निर्माण करना, लग्जरी कोचों व कारों में वृद्धि करना, पर्यटक सुविधाओं और सेवाओं में सुधार करना, और प्रेस, दूरदर्शन, सेमिनारों, सम्मेलनों, प्रचार साहित्य, पोस्टरों, फिल्मों, श्रव्य दृश्यों, आदि के माध्यम से प्रचार करना।